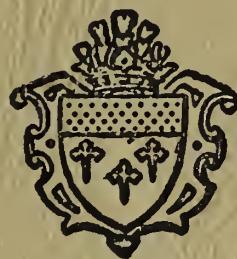


BREDBURY AND ROMILEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
(CHESHIRE)



MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH'S
REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1965

BREDBURY AND ROMILEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
(CHESHIRE)



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1965

The Public Health Officers of the District are:

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
T. W. BRINDLE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
ALBERT H. S. LEWIS, M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS
TREVOR L. COOKE, M.A.P.H.I.
DAVID T. FORD, M.A.P.H.I.

Members of the Public Health Committee:

(As at 31st December 1965)

F. GRISBROOK, Chairman of the Council (ex officio)

COUNCILLORS

D. DUNCAN	A. GREENWOOD (Chairman)
E. BROCKLEHURST (Vice-Chairman)	J. W. MILLEDGE
JAMES E. COOK	J. H. MOON
E. J. DEARNALEY	R. C. ROBINSON
	A. SLACK

ANNUAL REPORT 1965

To the Chairman and Members of the Bredbury and Romiley
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health of the Urban District of Bredbury and Romiley for the year ended 31st December, 1965.

The population at mid-year 1965 as estimated by the Registrar-General was 26,010, which is 1720 more than the estimated population at mid-year 1964. There were 545 live-births, 74 more than in 1964 and easily a record for any year. The live-birth rate was 20.95 per thousand population. 17 of the births (3.1%) were illegitimate. Rather less than one-

third of the total births took place at home, the remainder were in hospital. There were 9 still-births, giving a still-birth rate of 16.2 per thousand live and still births. The still-birth rate for England and Wales was 15.8.

There were 253 deaths from all causes and the death-rate was 9.73 per thousand population. There were 8 infant deaths, 7 of them within the first week of life. The infantile mortality rate of 14.7 per thousand live-births was much lower than the rate of 19.0 for England and Wales. There were 13 deaths from lung cancer compared with 16 in 1954 and 14 in 1953. Deaths from coronary disease increased to 66 from 43 in 1964 and 45 in 1963. The death-rates in Bredbury and Romiley from both these causes for three successive five year periods are set out below:—

	Deaths per 100,000 population	
	Lung Cancer	Coronary Disease
1951-55	31.4	142.4
1956-60	43.8	181.7
1961-65	49.6	212.7

This table shows the steady advance of both these modern epidemics in the short period under review. It will be seen that deaths from lung cancer have increased by more than half. The two known major factors in the production of lung cancer are cigarette smoking and the breathing of polluted air. Reduction of cigarette smoking is an individual concern and unhappily there is no evidence that the habit is declining. On the other hand I am pleased to report that progress is being made in preventing atmospheric pollution. On August 1st, 1966, the Council's No. 3 Smoke Control Order became operative and as a result almost a quarter of the total houses in the urban district are now subject to Smoke Control Orders. Order No. 4 affecting 1,374 properties is now ready for submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation.

At the beginning of the year there was a small number of cases of measles and during the year 15 cases of scarlet fever were notified. These latter cases were all of a mild type. During August and September there were cases of acute poliomyelitis in a neighbouring district and as a result there was an unprecedented demand from members of the public in this district for protection. Although there was no need for mass vaccination it was necessary to arrange a number of special clinic sessions to deal rapidly with the large number of people requesting vaccination. The magnitude of the task can be judged by the fact that the number of doses of oral poliomyelitis vaccine given rose from 1,400 in 1964 to over 16,000 in 1965. Fortunately there were no cases of poliomyelitis in this district. There were two new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in 1965, compared with six in 1964 and three in 1963. The remarkable decline both in the incidence of tuberculosis and deaths from this cause is shown by the following table:—

	Notifications per 100,000		Deaths per 100,000	
	Population		Population	
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis
1951-55	48.1	16.8	6.7	5.6
1956-60	38.6	2.1	5.2	—
1961-65	16.8	4.2	1.7	—

However, in spite of the great improvement, continued vigilance is still necessary especially when it is realised that inward transfers of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the period from 1961-65 were double those between 1951-55.

The main provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act came into force on August 1st 1964. The object of the Act is to ensure that in premises to which it applies conditions affecting health, welfare and safety of employees are satisfactory. In a large proportion of the premises inspected for the first time defects of a minor nature were found, but in a small number there were more serious defects. In all cases the necessary remedial measures are being taken.

All milk retailed in the district was sampled regularly by the County Sampling Officers. Bulk samples were obtained from the farms and bottled milk was obtained during retail delivery. Milk sold without prior heat treatment was not only tested for keeping quality, but also for the presence of *brucella abortus*. This organism causes disease in cattle and may be present in the milk of infected animals. As *brucella* can cause undulant fever, a serious, unpleasant and often lengthy illness in man, the danger of drinking raw milk is apparent. Fortunately, heat treatment destroys the organism. During the year five dealer samples were found to be infected with *brucella*. Steps were immediately taken to safeguard the consumer until the infected beasts were identified. Until there is a national policy for the eradication of brucellosis in cattle only milk which has received adequate heat treatment can be regarded as safe.

Finally, I should like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest in all health matters and for their continued support. I should also like to thank Mr. Lewis and the staff of the Health Department for their work during the year and I am indebted to colleagues in other departments for help and advice.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. WYNNE BRINDLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA—1965

Area in Acres :

Bredbury West	...	...	...	...	...	...	857
Bredbury South	...	...	...	...	...	...	746
Bredbury North	...	...	...	...	...	...	257
Woodley	...	...	...	...	...	...	481
Romiley West	...	...	...	...	...	...	636
Romiley East	...	...	...	...	...	...	625
Compstall	...	...	...	...	...	...	693

Total Acreage of Urban District 4,295

Estimated population at mid-year 1965	...	...	26,010
Rateable value, December 1965	...	...	£911,365
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	£3,606
New houses entered in rate book during 1965	...	...	602

(a) Births 1954-65.

Year	Population (estimated) to Mid-year	LIVE BIRTHS			STILL BIRTHS					
		Total	Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate	Rate per 1,000 population	Total	Legiti- mate	Illegiti- mate	Rate per 1,000 population	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births
1954	17,990	236	231	5	13.12	4	4	—	0.22	16.66
1955	18,170	208	204	4	11.45	5	5	—	0.27	23.47
1956	18,310	235	231	4	12.83	5	5	—	0.27	20.83
1957	18,540	287	283	4	15.48	7	7	—	0.37	23.81
1958	18,910	279	273	6	14.75	4	4	—	0.21	14.14
1959	19,490	293	285	8	15.03	4	4	—	0.20	13.47
1960	20,480	355	348	7	17.33	4	4	—	0.19	11.14
1961	21,870	363	350	13	16.60	4	4	—	0.18	10.9
1962	23,020	374	358	16	16.25	13	13	—	0.56	33.59
1963	23,740	437	424	13	18.4	8	8	—	0.34	17.98
1964	24,290	471	455	16	19.39	4	4	—	0.16	8.4
1965	26,010	545	528	17*	20.95	9	9	—	0.35	16.2

ENGLAND AND WALES:

*Illegitimate Live Births percent of total Live Births	LIVE BIRTH RATE Per 1,000 population		STILL BIRTH RATE Per 1,000 Live and Still Births
	1964	1965	
3.12	18.5	18.1	16.3
	...	...	15.8

Infant Deaths.

Legitimate	...	...	7	Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live-births	13.3
Illegitimate	...	...	1	Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live-births	58.8
Total	...	...	8		

Infant Deaths.

Under 4 weeks	...	7	Neo-natal Mortality Rate	...	12.8
Under 1 week	...	7	Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate	...	12.8
Still births and deaths under 1 week	...	16	Perinatal Mortality Rate	...	28.9

Maternal Mortality.

Number of deaths	...	nil
Mortality Rate	...	nil

(b) Deaths, 1954-65.

Year	Population (estimated) Mid-year	Deaths at all ages, all causes	Death Rate per 1,000 population	Total		Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Births	Total Maternal Deaths
				Total Deaths	Infant Deaths		
1954	17,990	187	10.39	5	21.19	—	—
1955	18,170	183	10.07	3	14.42	—	—
1956	18,310	201	10.97	5	21.27	1	—
1957	18,540	216	11.65	5	17.42	—	—
1958	18,910	228	12.07	12	43.01	—	—
1959	19,490	210	10.77	5	16.95	—	—
1960	20,480	212	10.35	12	33.80	—	—
1961	21,870	239	10.92	9	24.79	—	—
1962	23,020	253	10.99	10	26.74	—	—
1963	23,740	236	9.94	8	18.31	—	—
1964	24,290	241	9.92	12	25.47	—	—
1965	26,010	253	9.73	8	14.68	—	—

ENGLAND AND WALES:

Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	1964	...	11.3
Death Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	1965	...	11.5
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	1964	...	20.0
Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	1965	...	19.0

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

No.	Cause of Death	1963		1964		1965	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—	—	1	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	Syphilitic Diseases.....	2	—	1	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal Infections.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Disease.....	1	—	—	1	1	—
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	1	3	—	5	1
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus.....	12	2	15	1	12	1
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	1	—	4	—	7
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	6	—	1	—	4
14	Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	15	9	7	17	4	20
15	Leukaemia, ALeukaemia.....	—	—	1	—	2	2
16	Diabetes	1	—	1	1	2	—
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	22	26	17	26	17	16
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	31	14	25	18	40	26
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	1	4	—	2
20	Other Heart Disease	9	10	6	17	6	13
21	Other Circulatory Disease.....	4	5	3	3	8	4
22	Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	5	7	8	6	5	6
24	Bronchitis	7	4	6	6	11	2
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.....	1	—	2	—	—	—
26	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	—	2	—	1
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	2	—	—	—	1
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	2	1	—	—	—
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	1	—	2	—
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital Malformations	—	1	2	3	1	1
32	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ...	8	6	9	10	11	11
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	—	3	—	1	2
34	All Other Accidents	2	1	—	1	1	1
35	Suicide	2	—	8	—	2	—
36	Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—

All Causes..... 137 99 120 121 132 121

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory Facilities. Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Withington Hospital, Manchester.

The following services are provided by the Local Health Authority and administered by the North East Cheshire Divisional Health Committee.

Ambulance Facilities. A 24-hour Ambulance Service is available, being provided by the Cheshire County Council.

Nursing in the Home. There are four District Nurses in the area who undertake general nursing and maternity work, and three who practice midwifery only.

Home Help Service. Home Helps have assisted during the year in the following cases in the Bredbury and Romiley Urban District.

Miscellaneous Sickness	...	...	...	...	...	19
Confinement	...	...	...	...	...	32
Chronic Sick including aged and infirm						119
						<hr/>
					Total	170
						<hr/>

Infant Welfare Centres. Sessions are held weekly at the Bredbury Centre, Lower Bents Lane; at the Romiley Centre, Leyfield Avenue; and fortnightly at the Methodist Schoolroom, Hyde Road, Woodley. Attendances during the year were as follows:—

Centre	New Cases	Total Attendances		
		0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years
Bredbury	233	2220	262	120
Romiley	195	2094	478	261
Woodley	92	970	200	44

Ante-Natal Clinics. A weekly Clinic session is held at the Bredbury Centre and attendances during the year are given below:—

New Cases	...	...	176
Total Attendances	...		565

Diphtheria Immunisation, and Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis Vaccination. Special Clinics are held for this purpose once a month at the Bredbury, Romiley and Woodley Clinic Centres. In addition immunisation is carried out free of charge by general medical practitioners. An annual visit is made to all primary schools in the district for the purpose of giving diphtheria booster injections.

Chiropody Service. Financial help in obtaining chiropody treatment is given on medical recommendation to persons aged 65 years and over, persons registered as physically handicapped and expectant mothers. Treatment is given by a chiropodist chosen by the patient.

Club for Physically Handicapped Persons. A social club for physically handicapped persons meets every other week at Hazel Grove. Transport is provided for the majority of cases by members of the W.V.S. In addition a handicrafts section meets twice monthly.

Welfare Foods. Welfare Foods are on sale at the W.V.S. rooms at Romiley and at the Bredbury, Romiley and Woodley Child Welfare Centres.

Services provided by the Regional Hospital Board

Hospitals. There is no hospital within the Urban District, and patients from this area are admitted to hospitals in neighbouring districts. Maternity cases requiring hospital accommodation are also admitted to hospitals outside the area. Where necessary, infectious disease cases other than smallpox are admitted to the Stockport Isolation Hospital. Facilities for smallpox cases are provided at Ainsworth Smallpox Hospital, near Bury.

Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases. Special Clinics for the diagnosis and treatment of Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases are held at Stepping Hill Hospital, Stockport, and St. Thomas' Hospital, Flint Street, Stockport, respectively.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The responsibility for the supply of water rests with the Stockport and District Water Board on which the Council has two representatives.

The water supply to all parts of the area has been mainly satisfactory in quality and quantity. There are no supplies by means of standpipes. All supplies are direct to houses. The demand for water has shown a substantial increase as a result of the growth of the district. Two samples of water taken from the mains supply were found to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

Houses without Public Water Supply

Bredbury District (Wells and Springs, etc.)	...	...	nil
Romiley District (Wells and Springs, etc.)	...	...	3
Compstall	...	...	30

METEOROLOGICAL INFORMATION

Total rainfall for year 40.38 inches
Maximum rainfall in 24 hours on 8th December 1.51 inches
The rainfall for 1963 was 25.9 inches and for 1964 it was 31.81 inches

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

During 1965 the staff employed on Refuse Collection and Disposal consisted of:—

5 Driver Loaders	1 Tip Man
16 Loaders	2 Salvage Balers (mechanical press)

The vehicles in use in the department consisted of one fore and aft tipper equipped with compression apparatus (25 cu. yd. capacity), one Pakamatic with compression apparatus (20 cu. yd. capacity), two fore and aft tippers (16/18 cu. yd. capacity) one equipped for loading bulk containers, and one 8 cu. yd. Karrier Bantam side loader. The vehicle equipped for bulk loading is used to empty the containers used in flats built by Manchester Corporation in the district and is also hired to Hazel Grove and Bramhall Urban District Council for a similar purpose.

Generally a weekly collection of household refuse was maintained during the year, with some difficulty at holiday times owing to the scarcity of temporary labour.

An incentive bonus scheme, based on the number of bins emptied per man per day, is in operation. Besides the removal of house refuse, the department has the duty of emptying and disposing of the contents of pail closets, cesspools and ash pits in the district. The number of pail closets and ash pits in the district is being steadily reduced.

It is the policy of the Council to remove all domestic refuse put out for removal free of charge, and this ranges from the normal contents of dustbins to pianos and suites of furniture. There is, therefore, no reason or excuse for the dumping of litter in the countryside.

Refuse Disposal

Refuse is tipped on land in Ashton Road, Bredbury, thus reclaiming and levelling the site of old clay pits. Besides house refuse estimated at 5,500 tons per year, about 3,000 tons of industrial waste and contractors' refuse is also dealt with at this tip. A charge of 5/- per load is made for the use of the tip.

One man is in charge of levelling and maintaining the tip, using a Bristol Duplex bulldozer for the purpose.

Tip fires occurred on several occasions. Owing to the absence of water on the site, these had to be dealt with by smothering, a mechanical shovel being hired for the purpose.

Regular action was necessary to deal with vermin infestation of the tip.

The Ashton Road site is rapidly becoming full, most of the site now having been brought to the level of the adjoining road. It is becoming a matter of urgency that a new site should be acquired and prepared.

Salvage

Salvageable materials such as paper, rags and metal are collected and taken to the Salvage Depot, Ashton Road, for separation and baling.

Details of materials collected and the income received are given in the following tables.

Salvage collected during 1965 was:—

		tons	cwts.	qtrs.		£	s.	d.
Rags	...	7	11	0	...	98	3	0
Paper	...	413	12	0	...	2998	11	11
Scrap Metal	...	7	2	2½	...	71	19	11
Total for 1965	...	428	5	2½	...	£3168	14	10

Details of materials salvaged during the last five years:—

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	tons	price	tons	price	tons
	£	£	£	£	£
Rags, Carpets, etc.	11	164	5	91	5½ 94
Paper	461	3345	453	3110	450 2930
Scrap Metal	7	52	8	72	7½ 83
Totals.....	479	3561	466	3273	463 3107
					468 3222
					428 3168

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION

Year	Loads	Ashpits	Ashbins	Pails	Cesspools
1955	2,899	411	178,364	11,571	17
1956	2,608	489	204,208	12,071	17
1957	2,186	605	219,993	10,125	15
1958	2,206	317	233,010	8,675	5
1959	2,253	403	250,553	8,893	3
1960	2,330	418	247,858	8,599	4
1961	2,685	318	303,781	7,345	8
1962	3,096	268	321,814	5,057	4
1963	3,107	244	365,814	4,145	2
1964	3,187	121	486,332	3,069	6
1965	3,620	132	512,889	2,159	6

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACT, 1928 and 1936

Duties in connection with the storage of petroleum are carried out by the Health Department under the above Acts.

Number of licences issued to store petrol during 1965 29
 Total quantity of petrol covered by licences 102,776 gallons
 Total amount of fees paid £33-10-0

SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths or pools in the district of Bredbury and Romiley. Residents of this area use the public baths in the neighbouring areas of Marple, Hyde and Stockport.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Flush Water Closets	...	...	...	9783
Waste Water Closets	...	...	...	16
Pail Closets ...	...	...	...	37
Wet Privies ...	...	...	...	5
Dry Ashpits ...	...	...	...	5
Sanitary Ashbins ...	...	...	...	11768
Septic Tanks and Cesspools	...	...	...	45

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

All the built up parts of the urban district are sewered, but there are a few isolated properties a long way from a sewer which rely on the conservancy system of sewage disposal. Because of the rapid building development since the war the capacity of the Council's sewers is kept under constant review, but to date no major difficulties have been experienced.

Sewage is treated at the Council's sewage disposal works in Lower Bredbury. The Council requested their Consultants to investigate the operation of the works, including disposal of sludge which has been the subject of complaints from residents in Brinnington where a housing estate has been built adjacent to the sludge drying lagoons. The report indicated that extensions to the works are necessary and that a modern sludge digestion and pressing plant can be installed on the site of the present works. If the recommendations are carried out the works should be adequate to meet the needs of the district for the foreseeable future and will remove the need to use the sludge drying lagoons at Brinnington.

Action was postponed because the Council was requested by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to consider abandoning the Lower Bredbury works and to make an agreement with the Stockport Corporation for the whole of the sewage from the Urban District to be treated at their Cheadle Heath works. These works will themselves require considerable extensions if sewage from this area is to be treated there. During the year agreement was reached with Stockport and as a result ultimately all sewage from the Urban District will be treated at the Stockport works.

CLEAN AIR ACT

The Council are members of the National Society for Clean Air and the Manchester and District Regional Clean Air Council. The latter Committee comprises Local Authorities within a radius of 15 miles from Manchester.

On the 1st January, 1962, the Council's No. 1 (Cherry Tree) Smoke Control Order came into operation. The No. 2 (South Romiley) Smoke Control Order came into operation on the 1st June, 1963.

Confirmation of the No. 3 (South Bredbury) Smoke Control Order has been received and the Order became operative on 1st August, 1966.

These Orders affect 1,961 dwellings, or 24% of the total dwellings in the district. Details are as follows:—

Cherry Tree	...	633	...	in operation 1st January, 1962.
South Romiley	..	700	...	in operation 1st June, 1963.
South Bredbury	...	628	...	operative from 1st August, 1966.

Briefly, the effect of a Smoke Control Order is that from the operative date it is an offence to emit smoke from a chimney of any building within the area (subject to any exceptions or limitations). Grants are payable to the owners of property where fireplaces have to be adapted to permit the burning of authorised fuels.

Observations of industrial smoke continued to be made and it is pleasing to record a substantial reduction in the amount of smoke pollution from this source.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employs one Rodent Operative. All types of properties have been inspected during the year and treatments carried out where infestations were discovered.

The Council's refuse tip at Ashton Road and the sewage works were treated periodically. There was one sewer treatment during the year.

All infestations of rats and mice in dwelling houses are treated free of charge. In the case of business premises, a charge is made to cover the cost of materials and labour. In some cases, an annual contract has been made with the firm concerned.

Summary of Work done in 1965

	Local Authority	Private Business	Contracts	Total
No. of Inspections ...	70	595	98	110
No. of Treatments carried out ...	56	529	77	89

Sewer Treatments.

Date: 26/6/65. No. of manholes: 163. No. infested: 20.

Warfarin poison in bags was used in the treatment of sewers.

SECTION D

HOUSING

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	204
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	383
(2)	Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit.	
(a)	Number found during year	25
(b)	Number (or estimated number) at end of year	8
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found during the year not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	23

2. Clearance Areas (Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957).

(1)	Number of dwelling houses demolished during year.	—
(a)	Unfit houses	—
(b)	Other houses	—
(2)	Number of persons displaced	29

3. Houses not included in clearance areas.

(1)	Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957	6
(2)	Unfit houses closed.	
(a)	Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act 1957	—
(b)	Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	—
(c)	Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—
(3)	Repairs during the year.	
(a)	Unfit houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied during the period as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	13
(b)	Public Health Acts—action after service of formal notice—houses in which defects were remedied.	
(i)	By owners	4
(ii)	By local authority in default of owners	1

(c) Housing Act, 1957—action after service of formal notice (Sections 9, 10, 11 and 16): Houses made fit.	
(i) By owners	1
(ii) By local authority in default of owners	—

Comptstall.

During the year further progress was made in improving the Council owned property in this village. 19 houses were converted to modern sanitation and provided with bathrooms. A total of 87 houses had been improved by the end of 1965.

RENT ACT, 1957

First Schedule

Part I—Applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(1)	Number of applications for certificates	1
(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	—
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates	1
(a)	In respect of some but not all defects	—
(b)	In respect of all defects	1
(4)	Number of undertakings given by the landlord under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule.....	—
(5)	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
(6)	Number of certificates issued	—

Part II—Applications for Cancellation of Certificates.

(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	1
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	1
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

Pre-war Houses (owned by Council)	656
Houses, Subsidised 1923 Act, Private Enterprise.....	280
Houses and flats built since 1945 (by Council)	1229
Houses erected—Private Enterprise (since 1945).....	2412
Houses erected by Manchester Corporation	758

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

(1) Meat Inspection.

There are four licensed slaughterhouses in the district. All animals slaughtered in these premises are inspected by the Council's two inspectors. This standard of 100% meat inspection is not achieved easily and it entails a good deal of work outside normal office hours, particularly on Sundays and public holidays.

Statistical details of the work undertaken during the year as follows :

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. inspected	... 869	... 290	... 3	... 7232	... 231

No. Condemned.

All Diseases

except Tuberculosis.

Whole Carcasses Condemned	1	...	—	...	1	...	1	...	—
---------------------------	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	...	28	...	24	...	—	...	62	...	1
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Percentage affected with disease other than T.B.	3.33%	8.27%	33.3%	0.87%	0.43%					
--	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	--	--	--	--	--

Tuberculosis Only.

Whole Carcasses Condemned	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	
---------------------------	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	--

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	
---	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	--

Percentage affected with Tuberculosis	—	...	—	...	—	...	—	
---------------------------------------	-----	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	-----	---	--

Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960.

These regulations came into force on November 1st 1960, and require that all meat unfit for human consumption shall be sterilized before leaving the slaughterhouse. Where no facilities for sterilizing are available provision shall be made for the meat to be removed by arrangement with an authorised officer of a local authority to a place where it will be sterilized or destroyed. Satisfactory arrangements have been made for dealing with unfit meat from slaughterhouses in the urban district.

(2) Food Inspection.

During routine visits to Food Premises, quantities of meat and other foods were examined and found to be fit for human consumption.

The following foodstuffs were however, condemned as being unfit for human food and accordingly voluntarily surrendered to the Inspector concerned :—

	lb.	oz.
Lamb (2 Hindquarters)	...	19 0
Ham (Tinned)	...	74 8
Pork Loin (Tinned)	...	10 8
Meat (Tinned)	...	2 14
Soup (Tinned)	...	7 11
Beans (Tinned)	...	8
Peas (Tinned)	...	2 9½
Fruit (Tinned)	...	15 3
Pie Filling (Tinned)	...	14½
Fruit Juice (Tinned)	...	1480 0
Pickles (Jars)	...	1 15
Meat (Frozen)	...	17 9
Chicken (Frozen)	...	32 14

		lb.	oz.
Turkey (Frozen) ...	12	10	
Duckling (Frozen) ...	5	3	
Fish (Frozen) ...	63	8	
Fruit (Frozen) ...	6	0	
Vegetables (Frozen) ...	77	11	
Cakes (Frozen) ...	9	12	
Ice Cream (Frozen) ...	18	8	

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food.

Condemned meat from slaughterhouses is sent for treatment in approved premises for fertilizers and animal foodstuff. Other condemned food is dealt with by either incineration or burial on the Council's tip.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Number of Food Premises :—

Grocers ...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Butchers ...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Greengrocers and Fishmongers ...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Sweets and Confectionery ...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Fish and Chips ...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bakehouses ...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Cafes ...	...	...	...	...	...	6
						149

Number of Inspections of Food Premises: 164.

Food Poisoning.

During the year 1 notification of food poisoning was received.

(3) Sampling for Adulterated Foods.

The Chief Inspector (Mr. Stacey Hallard) Weights and Measures Department, Cheshire County Council, reports on the number and types of samples obtained in the Urban District and submitted to the Public Analyst during the year ended 31st December, 1965, as follows:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

List of Samples obtained during the year ending 31st December, 1965.

		No. of Samples obtained	No. of Samples reported against
Acriflex ...	...	1	—
Almonds (Ground) ...	...	1	—
Aspro (Microfined) ...	...	1	—
Bacon (Smoked) ...	...	1	—
Biscuits—lemon flavoured snaps ...	...	1	—
Boracic Acid Powder B.P. ...	...	1	—
Cake (Cherry and Pineapple) ...	...	1	—
Caladryl ...	...	1	—
Carawheat Biscuits ...	...	1	—
Casserole Steak ...	...	1	—
Cauliflower ...	...	1	—
Cheese (Cottage) ...	...	1	—
Cheese (Double Gloucester) ...	...	1	—
Chicken Fillets in Jelly ...	...	1	—

			No. of Samples obtained	No. of Samples reported against
Coal Tar Paste	...	...	1	—
Coffee and Chicory Essence	...	...	1	—
Cornish Pasties (Uncooked)	...	...	1	—
Cream Cakes	...	...	1	—
Dripping	...	...	1	—
Famel Syrup	...	...	1	—
Felsol Powders	...	...	1	—
Flu-Rex Tablets	...	...	1	1
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules B.P.	...	...	1	—
Kippers	...	...	1	—
Kwells	...	...	1	—
Lemonade (sweet)	...	...	1	—
Lemon Cheese	...	...	1	—
Lettuce	...	...	1	—
Malt Extract with Cod Liver Oil				
B.P.C.	...	...	1	—
Milk of Magnesia	...	...	1	—
Milk	...	...	71	2
Milk Shake Syrup (Strawberry)	...	...	1	—
Mincemeat	...	...	2	—
Onions (Dried)	...	...	1	—
Optrex	...	...	1	—
Plums, Victoria (Tinned)	...	...	1	—
Plum Pudding	...	...	1	—
Potted Meat	...	...	1	—
S.M.A. Concentrated Liquid	...	...	1	1
Strawberries in syrup	...	...	1	—
Sweets—Butter Mintoes	...	...	1	—
Gum	...	...	1	—
Honey and Lemon Eclairs			1	—
Treacle Toffee	...	...	1	—
Top of the Milk	...	...	1	—
Veganin Tablets	...	...	1	—
Vinegar	...	...	1	—
Whisky	...	...	1	—
			119	4

**Particulars of samples not up to standard during the year ending
31st December 1965**

Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
Milk	Genuine. Antibiotics equivalent to 0.025 I.U. per ml. present.	Farmer cautioned.
Milk	Channel Islands milk 5.0% deficient in milk fat.	Dairy cautioned.
S.M.A. Concentrated Liquid	Not labelled in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 3 of the Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat Regulations, 1960.	Manufacturers cautioned.
Flu-Rex Tablets	Deficient in caffeine to the extent of 25% of the amount declared.	Manufacturers cautioned.

**Particulars of complaints from private purchasers
not submitted to the Public Analyst.**

Description	Remarks
Mouldy pork pie.	Retailer fined £5.
Flagon of orange drink containing dead wasps.	Manufacturers fined £10.
Sausage roll in which the sausage meat in the roll was partly mouldy	Retailer fined £10 and £3. 3s. costs.
Bad eggs.	Complaint not substantiated.
Beetle in a jar of jam.	Importers cautioned.
Insect in muffin.	Baker cautioned.

(4) Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

There are 43 premises registered for the sale or storage of ice cream intended for sale within the district.

MILK SUPPLY

On the 1st October, 1949, responsibility for the supervision of the production of milk was transferred from local authorities to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The distribution of milk continues to be supervised by the Local Authority's Officers.

At 31st December, 1965, there were 41 Milk Distributors and 2 Dairies other than Dairy Farms on our Registers.

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960.

The above Regulations came into force on 1st October, 1960. The effect is that Dealers Licences other than those issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are issued by the Food and Drugs Authority instead of by the District Councils. Supplementary licences are discontinued and Dealers' Licences are now granted for five years instead of one.

As the Cheshire County Council is now the licensing authority under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960, samples of milk were obtained by the authority's inspectors in this district during the year.

The following table gives details of samples taken during the year :—

Methylene Blue Test		Turbidity Test		Phosphatase Test		Biological Test	
Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Positive	Negative
168	15	45	—	70	—	—	45
							(Tuberculosis)

Brucella Abortus.

There are nine dairy herds in the district from which milk is sold raw to the public. During the year regular routine sampling of these supplies was carried out and the samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination to detect the presence of brucella abortus. This organism may cause serious illness (undulant fever) in man.

The following shows the number of samples:—

			Total submitted	Number Brucella positive
Bulk samples	...	...	96	—
Dealer samples	...	...	108	5
Individual cow samples	...	...	37	—
			241	5

It will be noted that 5 dealer samples showed the presence of brucella abortus. In all cases where positive results were obtained steps were immediately taken to protect the consumer. These incidents, however, provide further evidence of the need for a national eradication scheme. Until the introduction of such a scheme, milk which has received heat treatment gives the best protection against the risk of human infection with brucella.

LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district and during the year this product was found to be in use in one bakery.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964

There are two riding establishments in the district. Licences were granted to the persons keeping these premises following joint inspections made by the duly appointed Veterinary Surgeon and the Chief Public Health Inspector.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

Four applications for registration of persons as scrap metal dealers were received and dealt with during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

There are five premises in the district where animals are received and boarded. These were inspected and duly licensed.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The above Act came into force at the end of 1964 and seeks to improve the standards obtaining in the types of premises specified in the title. The responsibility for inspection and enforcement is shared between the local authorities and H.M. Factory Inspectorate; broadly speaking, the offices attached to factories, and railway premises are under the Factory Inspectors, and other types under the Local Authority. Fire prevention provisions are dealt with by the Cheshire Fire Brigade.

Inspections under the Act have been carried out during the year by the Public Health Inspectors and the relevant statistics are as follows:—

		Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	...	28	5
Retail Shops	...	114	54
Wholesale Shops	...	1	—
Catering Establishments	...	15	8
Fuel Storage Depots	...	1	—
		159	67

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises	...	...	...	...	...	135
Number of persons employed						
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	106		
Offices	...	...	...	94		
Retail Shops	...	...	...	330		
Wholesale Departments	...	...	...	11		
Fuel Storage Depots	...	...	...	4		
				<hr/>		
			Total	...	545	
				<hr/>		
			Males	...	198	
			Females	...	347	

No accidents requiring investigation were reported during the year at registered premises.

In almost every one of the premises inspected, contraventions of the Act were found—in most cases of a minor nature, such as the absence of a thermometer. In a small number, however, major alterations were required to provide the facilities needed.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of Infectious Diseases notified during 1965:—

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	15
Measles	...	...	...	...	43
Pulmonary T.B.	...	...	...	...	2
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
			Total	...	61
				<hr/>	

ANALYSIS OF AGE PERIODS (ALL DISEASES) 1965

	Total	Under 1 No. 1 yr.	1 yrs.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5-9 yrs.	10-14 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25 and over
Scarlet Fever	15	—	—	2	2	—	7	4	—	—
Measles	43	—	2	7	9	9	15	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	59	—	2	9	11	9	23	5	—	—

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation against Diphtheria during 1965 is as follows:—

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	461
5 - 14 years	...	...	...	...	29
					<hr/>
			Total	...	490
				<hr/>	

During the year 380 children under the age of 15 years received re-inforcing injections.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Vaccination against Smallpox carried out during 1965 is as follows:—

				Vaccination	Re-Vaccination
Under 1 year	...	...	...	6	—
Under 5 years	....	....	....	145	—
5 - 14 years	...	...	...	21	20
Over 14 years	...	...	...	35	31
				<hr/>	<hr/>
			Totals	207	51
				<hr/>	<hr/>

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis carried out during 1965 is as follows:—

Salk Vaccine		Oral Vaccine	
2 Injections	...	17	1st Dose
3 Injections	...	14	2nd Dose
4 Injections	...	3	3rd Dose
		<hr/>	4th Dose
Total	...	34	Total
		<hr/>	16,016

TUBERCULOSIS

(a) Cases on Register.

		MALES		FEMALES		Total
		Non- Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non- Pulmonary	Pulmonary	
Cases on Register						
31st Dec. 1964...	69	20	69	29	187	
Cases notified during 1965 ...	—	—	2	—	2	
Cases added to Register other than by formal notification ...	5	1	5	—	11	
Totals ...	74	21	76	29	200	
Cases removed from Register during 1965 ...	11	—	11	—	22	
Cases remaining on Register at 31st December, 1965	63	21	65	29	178	

(b) Particulars of persons removed from Register.

		MALES		FEMALES		Total
		Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	
Died	...	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered	...	8	—	8	—	16
Left district	...	3	—	3	—	6
Lost sight of	...	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	11	—	11	—	22

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1965

Age Period	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	MALES	FEMALES	MALES	FEMALES				
	Pul- monary	Non-Pul- monary	Pul- monary	Non-Pul- monary	Pul- monary	Non-Pul- monary	Pul- monary	Non-Pul- monary
0—1 yr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 yrs.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 yrs.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65 yrs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on register	Number of Inspections	Number of written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	70	5	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	10	10	—	—
Total ...	82	17	2	—

Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. by H.M. Insp.		No. of cases in which proceedings were instituted
			Insp.	Insp.	
Want of cleanliness...(S1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp....(S3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate vent.....(S4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences(S7)					
(a) insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	1	—	1	—
(c) not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		2	1	—	1

